

## A NEW SERICOTHRIPS FROM BRAZIL (Thysanoptera: Thripidae)

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This species is described at the present time because its name is needed in connection with a study of insect vectors of plant diseases by the Instituto Biologico, São Paulo, Brazil.

**Sericothrips sidae**, new species

*Female* (macropterous).—Length (fully distended) 1.2 mm. Head brown, with a slight reddish tinge, the occipital line almost black, protergum<sup>1</sup> well delimited by being light brown, the dorsum elsewhere translucent light yellow, mesoscutum and metanotum dark brown, metapostnotum very light brown, abdominal terga I-VI light brown (in immature adults the brown not completely covering the terga), VII-IX dark brown, X and the median apical margin of IX light brown in fully matured adults (in the lighter specimens not yet fully colored these parts almost white), sterna of pterothorax and abdomen beyond segment VI dark brown; coxae rather dark brown, femora light brown, distinctly lighter at bases and apices, tibiae and tarsi very lightly tinged with brownish, forewing dark brown basally, including most of anal lobe, subhyaline beyond to between the first and second setae of the row distad of the basal series of three, thence dark brown to apex of wing; all body setae, including those on appendages, dark brown; antennal segments I and II brownish yellow, III yellowish white but faintly brownish just beyond a narrow whitish line at base and again at circling of major setae, IV with pedicel light brown, beyond shading from very light brown to dark brown just before circling of major setae, lighter brown beyond this; V shading from very light brown at base to dark brown at apex, VI-VIII dark brown.

Head broad, widest across eyes, eyes protruding, cheeks almost straight, strongly converging posteriorly, slightly notched at juncture with eyes; whole dorsal aspect with dark, close, sparsely anastomosing lines, those back of occipital line slightly closer and more delicate; occipital line marking the posterior margin of a poorly defined groove; interocellar setae inserted well back of median ocellus, 24  $\mu$  long and 20  $\mu$  apart; inner pair of postocellars 60  $\mu$  apart, 36  $\mu$  long, outer pair of anteocellars 36  $\mu$  long, somewhat longer than inner pair; posterior ocelli about 12  $\mu$  in diameter, 32  $\mu$  apart; pedicels of antennal segments IV and V very short, VI not pedicellate; antennal segments III and IV strongly narrowed to apices but not vasiform; frontal costa almost rectangularly emarginate, interval between bases of antennae 22  $\mu$ .

Thorax having the protergum with transverse, subparallel, dark lines about 2  $\mu$  apart, the rest of dorsum with the lines wider apart, but very infrequently anastomosing, not forming reticles; seta at posterior angle about 54  $\mu$  long, between posterior angulars a single pair of setae 33  $\mu$  long; discal setae mostly confined to a transverse row near anterior margin of dorsum and a row near

<sup>1</sup> This is the saddle-shaped mark of the pronotum, or the pronotal blotch of authors, but it is the true tergum, that is, the sclerotized portion of the dorsum, as defined by Snodgrass, "Principles of Insect Morphology," 1935, p. 82.

anterior margin of tergum; tergum widely, shallowly emarginate anteriorly, posterior margin more deeply but narrowly emarginate; mesoscutum with close, dark, transverse lines, those on the extreme anterior portion very fine and close but readily discernible (under a magnification of 440 diameters); vein of forewing with 3+ about 15 setae, 2 setae in a row posterior to vein and close to apex of wing; hind wing with a median longitudinal dark stripe fading out just before apex of wing; legs not excessively long, hind tibia 204  $\mu$  long.

Abdomen with the minute pubescence black, absent on median part of segments II-VIII, except a basal median patch, and completely absent on segment IX; antecostal line deep black on terga II-VIII, present but not so dark on terga IX and X; comb complete on tergum VIII, the medial teeth 20  $\mu$  long, on tergum VII with teeth on median fifth either barely discernible stubs or more or less irregular teeth hardly half as long as those laterad; on other segments the comb widely interrupted.

Measurements (in microns). Head, median length 100, greatest width, across eyes, 152, least width, at base, 124; prothorax, median length 124, width 180.

Antenna:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	23	41	56	52	46	54	12	14

*Male* (macropterous).—Length 0.95 mm. Smaller than, but very similar to, the female except in secondary sexual characters and with abdominal terga I-VII light brown, the apical median portion of tergum IX and all of X only slightly lighter in shade than the preceding terga; groove in front of occipital line better defined; comb on tergum VII widely interrupted medially.

Measurement of antenna (in microns):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	36	52	46	40	43	9	12

*Type locality*.—São Paulo, Brazil.

*Host*.—*Sida rhombifolia* L.

Type Catalog No. 56959, U. S. National Museum.

Described from 10 females and 2 males received from Sr. R. L. Araujo, of the Instituto Biologico, São Paulo, Brazil, with the information that this species was used in the study of insect vectors of infectious chlorosis of malvaceous plants.

In its general color pattern this species resembles *Seriocothrips basilaris* Hood from Cuba, but differs in its antennal formula, in not having antennal segments 3 and 4 vasiform, in the heavily marked antecosta of terga 8-10, in the well-delimited protergal mark, and in sculptural details.